RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND. DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. XIII. WEDNESDAY, No. 67

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEART

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on Thursday the 15th of November next, at his residence, [illegible]

NEW [illegible]

[illegible] procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

must be post-paid

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

New and Cheap Store.

THE subscribers having commenced the Mercantile Business under the firm of S. & W. MOORE beg leave to inform their acquaintances and others trading to this place, that they are now opening their stock of Goods, (one door west of W. Kirkland's corner,) comprising a general assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries Drugs and Medicines, Hatters Materials,

SHOES of every description, HATS, and Ladies and Misses Leghorn and Dunstable

BONNETS.

They will keep constantly on hand a supply of LEATHER, both country and northern tanned consisting of sole Leather, Side, Upper, Kip, Calf and Seal Skins, Goat and Sheep Skins, Morocco, Sheep Skins for lining, &c. Buff Horse Skin, Bridle, Harness and Skirting.

They would respectfully invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine their stock.

Stephen Moore,
William Moore.

[illegible] and CARD.
Stephen Moore.

May 4. 21—

CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Spring supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

D Y GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery Groceries &c.

which they will dispose of at *very low prices* for cash. Determined to deal on liberal terms they invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their articles.

April 13. 18—

THE LADY'S BOOK.

Office of the Lady's Book,
Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

IN presenting the August number of the LADY'S BOOK to our patrons, we have but one subject of regret, and that is our inability to furnish the PRIZE TALE, as we had hoped and expected. Various causes have co-operated to prevent this—among which we may mention as the chief, the absence of several members of the Committee, who, though they have agreed upon the choice, have not yet formally apprised us of their decision. As soon as we can procure it the award shall be communicated to the public and our readers may confidently expect the publication of the PRIZE TALE in the ENSUING OCTOBER NUMBER, in which we also intend furnishing a most superior plate of the Fashions, which is now in the course of preparation. As some requital for the disappointment we have involuntarily occasioned, we have been at unusual pains in preparing and arranging the contents of the present number. The embellishments, to which we need not particularly refer, are costly and elegant, and the reading matter contains more than ordinary interest. *The Dark [illegible]* which actually occurred in New England, is a most graphic and admirable narrative, from the pen of a writer whose name is always a sufficient guarantee for the taste and excellence of his productions. Several other articles of great merit are also presented.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the LADY'S BOOK, are requested to send their respective addresses to the nearest agent, or directly to this office, when they will meet with the earliest attention.

L. A. Godey & Co.

August 27. 37—

HILLSBOROUGH RACES.

THE Races over the Hillsborough Course will commence on the 10th October next, and continue four days.

1st day. For 3 year old colts and fillies, $200; four entered and subscription closed.

2d day. One mile heats, free for any thing, purse $150.

3d day, Two mile heats, purse $200.

4th day. Three mile heats, purse $350.

Wm. H. Phillips. Secry.

August 7. 34—

CASH

WILL be given for a few likely young negroes apply to

J. Taylor.

Hillsborough, July 3. 29—

the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

William Piper.

September 18. 30—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being desirous to close their business as early as possible, respectfully invite all those who stand indebted to the firm of H. STITH & Co. to come forward and settle their accounts by cash or note. Prompt attention to this notice is desired.

H. Stith & Co.

Haw River, Sept 5th 1832. 0—3m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to Mr. Walker Anderson, at a price considerably below the New York cost, and having taken his store house, are now commencing the Mercantile Business. They feel disposed to sell goods on extremely favourable terms to those who will honour them with their patronage; and as they soon expect an additional and complete assortment from New York, they flatter themselves with being able to sell excellent bargains for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

J. Cameron & Co.

September 19 th 40

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on the 10th of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 11th you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for [illegible] at that time his annual return without fail.

Wm. F. Anderson, Col.

September 18. 4—

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing under the name of Thomas Fuller in this place, and Jones Fuller in Wilmington, was dissolved on the 25th July, by the death of Thomas Fuller. The subscriber, as surviving partner, will proceed to close the business of the concern, and requests those indebted to it to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

The remainder of the Stock will be sold at Public Auction, commencing on the 3d day of October next, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of—it consists in part, of the following articles, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Steel, Corn, Bacon, Oats, Cotton Bagging, Nails (cut and wrought,) Cotton Cards, Hardware and Cutlery, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Window Glass, Crockery-Ware, Sole and Upper Leather, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Powder, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Jones Fuller, *Surv. Part*

Fayetteville, 8th Sept. 30—2w

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand, drawn by Robert Moore in favour of Hubert Francis, dated 12th of March 1831, or thereabouts, and payable twelve months after date; which note had been passed to the subscriber. This notice is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, or the said Moore from making payment to any person but to me.

Joseph Allison.

September 18. 40—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified at the last August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executrix to the last will and testament of JOSEPH SHAW, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

Fantilena J. Shaw, *Extrx.*

September 5, 38—3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few Young Negro Men of good character, by the 1st of October next for which he will give good prices in cash.

Walker Anderson.

Hillsborough, July 25 33—

BACON FOR SALE.

5000 lbs. Good BACON,

for sale by

Josiah Turner & Co.

June 12. 26—tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

[illegible] on moderate [illegible] line.

Account Books, Records [illegible] made to order; and every [illegible] promptly executed in the [illegible] manner

J. G[illegible]s Son.

☞ Being Publishers of [illegible] Supreme Court, such of [illegible] that Work as choose to send [illegible] to bind, will have them carefully [illegible] and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied.

Raleigh, August 2.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Asheborough, [illegible] 17th, 1832

ALL officers and soldiers belonging to the 6th Brigade of the Ninth Division of the Militia, are hereby commanded to appear at their usual places of regimental muster, armed and equipped as the law directs, and will furnish himself with six rounds of powder ready to go on parade at eleven o'clock on the morning, on the days hereafter named, viz

The —— Regiment, in this county, on the 9th day of October next.

The 47th Regiment in Hillsborough, on the 11th day of October.

The 48th Regiment, on the 13th of October.

The 49th regiment, on the 15th

The 50th Regiment on the 17th

The 55th Regiment on the 19th

By order.

GEORGE HOOPER,
Brig. Gen 6th Brig. N. C. Militia.
E. E. HORTON, *Aid de Camp.*

September 5. 38—

NOTICE.

IN future the semi annual meetings of the wardens of the Poor for Orange County, will be held at the Poor House on the first Monday in October and April, at which time it is desirable that applications [illegible] made for building [illegible] by the Wardens for making a contract with an Overseer. By order of the board.

E. Strudwick, *Sec.*

August 27. 37—

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides containing 1067 acres, bounded on one side by Haw River, and on another by Cane Creek. Its superior fertility is conceded by everybody in the least acquainted with it. It is contiguous to a good out-let, is well watered and healthy, has one of the best Mill seat on the River one mile below Woodde's Ferry—Cotton Gin, Screw and Screen, a comfortable Dwelling House, &c.

If required, it shall be divided into two or more lots; and with bond and good security, a reasonable indulgence will be given for nearly the whole of the purchase money.

Samuel S. Jackson.

Orange County, Aug. 27. 1832. 37—3m

MEDICINES.

SWEET Oil.
Cold pressed Castor Oil,
Rhubarb Root do fine,
Anti bilious Pills, very good to cleanse the stomach of bile, and prevent fever,
Doctor Pills
Worm Powders and Aloes,
Rheumatic Drops, Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Cough Drops, Liquorice Ball,
Cayenne Valerian and Ginseng Root,
Staughton's and Restorative Bitters,
Wine Bitters, &c.
Spirits of Hartshorn,
Essence of Peppermint.

The subscriber has on hand, and designs keeping all the medicines necessary in removing diseases and restoring the sick to health.

John Allen.

September 11. 39—

THRESHING MACHINE FANS, MILLS and PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers offer to the public a newly invented THRESHING MACHINE, constructed on the spike or rubbing principle. Those who wish to save labor and expedite the business of threshing, will find this one of the most useful machines ever offered to them. With two horses this machine acquires the velocity of 650 to 700 revolutions in a minute, at which speed it is warranted to thresh perfectly clean from 125 to 150 bushels per day.

They can also supply, upon short notice, FAN MILLS, upon Sinclair & Moore's plan, of Baltimore; and also Sinclair & Moore's highly improved Bar Shear PLOUGHS, made of the best materials, and warranted to perform well.

Orders addressed to the subscribers at Milton will be punctually attended to.

Harrington & Farley.

N. B. A supply of FAN MILLS and PLOUGHS will be constantly kept at Hillsborough, by SAMUEL CHILD, *Agent.*

June 19. 27—

CASH for FLAX SEED.
Wanted 50 barrels CORN.
1000 bushels WHEAT—seventy cents for White, 65 for Red Wheat.

J. Webb.

July 17. 31—

[illegible] PROTECTION which ought to be afforded to our cotton and wool manufacture—all professing to be friendly to those infant establishments, and to be willing to extend to them adequate encouragement. The present motion assumes a new aspect. It is introduced professedly on the ground, that manufactures ought not to receive any encouragement; and will, in its operation, leave our cotton establishments exposed to the competition of the cotton goods of the East Indies, which, it is acknowledged on all sides, they are not capable of meeting with success, without the proviso proposed to be stricken out by the motion now under discussion. Till the debate assumes *this new form*, he had determined to be silent; particularly, as he lamented, in that general anxiety which is felt, after so long and laborious a session, to return to the bosom of our families. But on a subject of such vital importance, *touching as it does the security and permanent prosperity of our country*, he hoped that the house would indulge him in a few observations. He regretted much his want of preparation—he meant not a verbal preparation, for he had ever despised such, but that time and more meditation and arrangement of thought which the house is entitled to on the part of those who occupy any portion of their time. But whatever disadvantages might want on that account in weight, he hoped might be made up in the disinterestedness of his situation. He was no manufacturer; he was [illegible] from that portion of our country [illegible] coming [illegible] south, having [illegible] immediate connexions, no interest but in the cultivation of the soil, in selling its products high, and buying cheap the wants and conveniences of life, no motives could be attributed to him, but such as were disinterested.

He had asserted, that the subject before them was connected with the security of the country. It would doubtless by some be considered a rash assertion; but he conceived it to be susceptible of the clearest proof; and he hoped, with due attention, to establish it to the satisfaction of the house.

The security of a country mainly depends on its spirit and its means; and the latter principally on its monied resources. Modified as the industry of this country now is, combined with our peculiar situation and want of a naval ascendancy, whenever we have the misfortune to be involved in a war with a nation dominant on the ocean, and it is almost only with such we can at present be, the monied resources of the country to a great extent must fail. He took it for granted that it was the duty of this body to adopt those measures of prudent foresight, which the event of war made necessary. We cannot, he presumed, be indifferent to dangers from abroad, unless, indeed, the house is prepared to indulge in the phantom of eternal peace, which seemed to possess the dreams of some of its members. Could such a state exist, no foresight or fortitude would be necessary to conduct the affairs of the republic; but as it is the mere illusion of the imagination, as every people that ever have or ever will exist are subjected to the vicissitudes of peace and war, it must ever be considered as the plain dictate of wisdom, in peace to prepare for war. What then, let us consider, constitutes the resources of this country, and what are the effects of war on them? Commerce and agriculture, till lately, almost the only, still constitute the principal sources of our wealth. So long as these remain uninterrupted, the country prospers; but war, as we are now circumstanced, is equally destructive to both. They both depend on foreign markets; and our country is placed, as it regards them, in a situation strictly insular; a wide ocean rolls between. Our commerce neither is or can be protected, by the present means of the country. What, then, are the effects of war with a maritime power—with England? Our commerce annihilated, spreading individual misery, and producing national poverty; our agriculture cut off from its accustomed markets, the surplus product of the farmer perishes on his hands; and he ceases to produce, because he cannot sell. His resources are dried up, while his expenses are greatly increased, as all great staples of the country; and the same state of things will recur in the event of another, unless prevented by the foresight of this body. If the mere statement of facts did not carry conviction to any mind, as he conceived it is calculated to do, additional arguments might be drawn from the general nature of wealth. Neither agriculture, manufactures, nor commerce taken separately is the cause of wealth; *it flows from the three combined, and cannot exist without each other.* The wealth of any single nation or any individual it is true, may not immediately depend on the three, but such wealth always pre-supposes their existence. He viewed the words in the most enlarged sense. Without commerce, industry would have no stimulus; *without manufactures it would be without the means of production;* and without agriculture neither of the others can subsist. When separated entirely and permanently, they perish. War in this country produces, to a great extent, that effect; and hence, the great embarrassment which follows in its train. The failure of the wealth and resources of the nation necessarily involved the ruin of its finances and its currency. It is admitted by the most strenuous advocates on the other side, that no country ought to be dependent on another for it means of defence; that at least our musket and bayonet, our cannon and ball, ought to be of domestic manufacture. But what, he asked, is more necessary to the defence of a country than its currency and finances? Certainly [illegible] as our commerce, [illegible] late war on them. When our manufactures are growing to a certain perfection, as they soon will under the fostering care of government, we shall no longer experience these evils. Manufactures fostered the farmer will find a ready market for his surplus produce; and what is almost of equal consequence, a certain and cheap supply of all his wants. His prosperity will diffuse itself to every class in the community, and instead of that langour of industry and that individual distress now incident to a state of war, or suspended commerce, the wealth and vigor of the community will not be materially impaired. The arm of government will be nerved, and taxes in the hour of danger, when essential to the independence of the nation, may be greatly increased; loans, so uncertain and hazardous, may be less relied on; thus situated the storm may beat without, but within all will be quiet and safe. To give perfection to this state of things, it will be necessary to add, as soon as possible, a system of internal improvements, and at least such an extension of our navy, as will prevent the cutting off our coasting trade. The advantage of each is so striking, as not to require illustration, especially after the experience of the recent war. It is thus that the resources of the government and people would be placed beyond the power of a foreign war materially to impair. But it may be said that the derangement then experienced resulted not from the cause assigned, but from the errors or the weakness of the government. He admitted, that many financial blunders were committed, for the subject was new to us; that the taxes were not laid sufficiently early, or to as great an extent as they ought to have been; and that the loans were in some instances injudiciously made; but he ventured to affirm, that had the greatest foresight and fortitude been exerted, the embarrassment would have been still very great, and that even under the best management, the total derangement which was actually felt, would not have been postponed eighteen months, had the war so long continued. How could it be otherwise? A war, such as this country was then involved in, in a great measure dries up the resources of individuals, as he had already proved; and the resources of the government are no more than the aggregate of the surplus incomes of individuals, called into action by a system of taxation. It is certainly a great political evil incident to the character of the industry of this country, that, however prosperous our situation when at peace, with an uninterrupted commerce, and nothing then could exceed it, the moment we were involved in war the whole is reversed. When resources are most needed, when indispensable to maintain

the power, yes, the very existence of the nation, then they desert us. Our currency is also sure to experience the shock; and becomes so deranged as to prevent us from calling out fairly whatever of means is left to the country. The result of a war in the present state of our naval power is the blockade of our coast, and consequent destruction of our trade. The wants and habits of the country, founded on the use of foreign articles, must be gratified; importation to a certain extent continues, through the policy of the enemy, or unlawful traffic; the exportation of our bulky articles is prevented too; the specie of the country is drawn to pay the balance perpetually accumulating against [illegible] the final result is a total derangement of our currency. To this [illegible] state of things there were [illegible] remedies, and only two, one in our [illegible] immediately, the other requiring [illegible] exertion, but both com- [illegible] in his opinion, the [illegible] this country; he meant the [illegible] manufactures. By the former, we could open the way to markets; by the latter we bring them from beyond the ocean, and naturalize them. Had we the means of attaining an immediate naval ascendency, he acknowledged that the policy recommended by this bill would be very questionable: but as that is not the fact—as it is a period remote, with any exertion, and will probably be more so, from that relaxation of exertion, so natural in peace, when necessity is not felt, it became the duty of this House to resort, to a considerable extent at least as far as proposed, to the only remaining remedy. But to this it has been objected, that the country is not prepared, and that the result of our premature exertion would be to bring distress upon it, without effecting the intended object. Were it so, however urgent the reasons in its favor, we ought to desist, as it is folly to oppose the laws of necessity. But he could not for a moment yield to the assertion; on the contrary, he firmly believed that the country is prepared even to maturity, for the introduction of manufactures. We have abundance of resources, and things naturally tend at this moment in that direction. A prosperous commerce has poured an immense amount of commercial capital into this country. This capital has, till lately, found occupation in commerce; but that state of the world which transferred it to this country, and gave it active employment, has passed away, never to return. Where shall we now find employment for our prodigious amount of tonnage; where markets for the numerous and abundant products of our country? This great body of active capital, which for the moment has found sufficient employment in supplying our markets, exhausted by the war, and measures preceding it, must find a new direction; it will not be idle. What channel can it take, but that of manufactures? This, if things continue as they are will be its direction. It will introduce a new era in our affairs, in many respects highly advantageous, and ought to be countenanced by the government. Besides, we have already surmounted the greatest difficulty that has ever been found in undertakings of this kind. The cotton and woollen manufactures are not to be introduced; they are already introduced to a great extent; freeing us entirely from the hazards, and, in a great measure, the sacrifices experienced in giving the capital of the country a new direction. The restrictive measures and the war, though not intended for that purpose, have, by the necessary operation of things, turned a large amount of capital to this new branch of industry. He had often heard it said, both in and out of Congress, that this effect alone would indemnify the country for all of its losses. So high was this tone of feeling, when the want of these establishments was practically felt, that he remembered, during the war, when some question was agitated respecting the introduction of foreign goods, that many then opposed it on the grounds of injuring our manufactures. He then said that war alone furnished sufficient stimulus, and perhaps too much, as it would make their growth unnaturally rapid; but that on the return of peace, it would then be time to show our affection for them. He at that time did not expect an apathy and aversion to the extent which is now seen. But it will no doubt be said if they are so far established, and if the situation of the country is so favorable to their growth, where is the necessity of affording them protection? It is to put them beyond the reach of contingency. Besides, capital is not yet, and cannot, for some time, be adjusted to the new state of things. There is, in fact, from the operation of temporary causes, a great pressure on these establishments. They had extended so rapidly during the late war, that many, he feared, were without the requisite surplus capital, or skill, to meet the present crisis. Should such prove to be the fact, it would give a back set, and might, to a great extent, endanger their ultimate success. Should the present owners be ruined, and the workmen dispersed and turn to other pursuits, the country would sustain a great loss. Such would, no doubt, be the fact to a considerable extent if not protected. Besides, circumstances, if we act with wisdom, are favorable to attract to our country much skill and industry. The country in Europe having the most skilful workmen is broken up. It is to us, if wisely used, more valuable than the repeal of the edict of Nantz was to England. She had the prudence to profit by it—let us not discover less political sagacity. Afford to ingenuity and industry immediate and AMPLE PROTECTION, and they will not fail to give a preference to this free and happy country.

It has been objected to this bill, that it would injure our marine, and consequently impair our naval strength. How far it is fairly liable to this charge, he was not prepared to say. He hoped and believed, it would not, at least to any alarming extent, have that effect immediately; and be firmly believed, that its lasting operation would be highly beneficial to our commerce. The trade to the East Indies would certainly be much affected; but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...OROUGH ...

...day, September 26.

In ... Raleigh Star, is a communication ... the meeting recently held in this ... the subject of nullification. The ar... attached to it the signature of "Or... " and was communicated, as the editors ..., by a gentleman of the highest respectability. Of this communication, and of the meeting, it may perhaps be our duty to say a word or two.

The object of the meeting was explicitly stated in the advertisement; it was to *express* a disapprobation of nullification, and of all other illegal modes of opposing the laws of the general government, and to manifest a determination to stand by the Union, tariff or no tariff. It may be expected, therefore, that the writer in the Star speaks the truth when he says, the meeting "was not forwarded by any who were nullifiers, or who were averse to the denunciation of that doctrine." But it was nevertheless a fair expression of the public sentiment in Orange county, as "Orange" ... first ... when he condescends to mingle with ...

...ntted the writer in the Star gives sub... ...nce when he says that there were ...0 anti tariff to 64 tariff men. The ..., however, exercises some ingenuity in ...vouring to show that in this meeting was ... the strength of the Clay and Tariff party. ...e says, a distinguished gentleman was placed ...n the chair, well known for his hostility to the election of General Jackson, and for his opinion in favor of a protective tariff; but he does *not* tell you that two gentlemen were appointed as his assistants, equally well known as warm supporters of General Jackson. The duties of the chair could not have been performed with more dignity and impartiality, than they were by the distinguished gentleman who filled it. If the opinions of such a person, so qualified to judge and so largely interested, are in favor of a protective tariff, it is good cause for others to doubt the correctness of the opposite position; but we believe no one at the meeting thought him the less qualified to preside on the occasion.

The writer in the Star endeavors to diminish the effect of the meeting, by speaking of it as small in numbers. It is not usual for the people to be gathered together in this county in large numbers, for any purpose of a political nature. But this meeting was entitled to respect, as well for the number, as for the respectability and intelligence of those who composed it. During that period of the meeting devoted to the subject which drew them together, the court-room was full to overflowing. By some it was estimated that between three and four hundred persons were present. These were collected from all portions of the county; and so general and decided had been the previous expression of public opinion against the doctrine of nullification, that we find no person willing to avow himself as belonging to that party.

But to the meeting itself. The resolution submitted in accordance with the object of the meeting as stated in the official account, was adopted with but one dissenting voice. The addresses delivered on the occasion, were warm and patriotic, and full of eloquence, and displayed a devoted attachment to the Union, and a zealous solicitude to preserve unimpaired all the excellencies of our present political institutions. During this portion of the business, an attempt was made to introduce a general discussion of the tariff question; but the attempt failed, and the original question was decided, as it was intended to be, entirely disconnected with any other matter.

The first question being thus disposed of, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That we speak the general sentiment of the people of the state of North Carolina, as well as our own, in declaring the present tariff unequal, unjust, and oppressive; and that it is the further opinion of this meeting, that the people of this state will continue to use all fair and lawful means of effecting a further modification of the tariff, until the amount of revenue raised shall be reduced to the wants of the General Government.

This resolution was opposed by Patrick H. Winston, esq. He considered it inconsistent with the object of the meeting, and as destroying the effect of the resolution just passed. He also thought it uncalled for at the present time. Under the operation of the act of the last session of congress, the amount of duties would be very considerably reduced, and it was proper to wait to see its effects. He considered the act to be the result of compromise; as a concession on the part of the manufacturing interest to the feelings of the south; and he was induced to believe that farther concessions would be made, if future experience should seem to require them.

He was followed by the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, in support of the resolution. Mr. Mangum endeavored to show the inequality and oppressive nature of the tariff, by stating that the duties were removed from the luxuries, while high duties were retained on the necessaries of life. Silks and wines, he said, were admitted almost as free as air, while many articles of necessity, in common use, are taxed from one to four hundred per cent. He was in favor of a revenue duty only, averaged on all the articles of importation.

Dr. James S. Smith then moved to strike out the whole of the resolution before the meeting, and substitute the following:

Resolved, That we approve of the modification of the tariff by the last Congress of the United States; and that we will give all the aid and countenance in our power to procure a further modification of the tariff system, until it shall afford equal justice and protection to the three great interests of our country—Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

Dr. Smith supported his amendment in a very animated and forcible speech.

Mr. Winston made some remarks in reply to Mr. Mangum, and in approbation of the amended resolution offered by Dr. Smith.

The Hon. Daniel L. Barringer next addressed the meeting. The merits of the act of the last session of congress having been called in question, and he having voted for that act, he felt himself called upon to justify himself before so respectable a portion of his constituents. He showed that the duties were considerably reduced, as well on the necessaries as on the luxuries of life, and that at least some concession had been made to the remonstrances of the south. If the act did not grant all that he could wish, he knew that it reduced the burdens of the people several millions of dollars, and he therefore voted for it. He corroborated his remarks by reading some portions of a document from the treasury department, in which the duties under the new act are compared with the old.

The discussion having been closed, the question was put for striking out the original resolution, for the purpose of adopting the substitute offered by Dr. Smith.

The vote being taken by oral enunciation, some doubt was expressed whether the ayes or the noes prevailed; it was therefore directed that the ayes should retire into the adjoining jury rooms to be counted, and were found to be 64. The opposite party perceiving defeat, called in recruits from the street, so that when counted in their turn they numbered 76. Not

...with of ... here ...

It may be proper to remark, that during the protracted discussion, the meeting had gradually dwindled from a crowded house to a comparatively small number. The writer in the Star, therefore, furnishes a criterion to judge of his candor, *when he gives* one hundred and thirty-four as the whole number who passed on the first resolution.

Having thus given as correct an account of the meeting as our recollection will permit, we will return for a moment to the Orange writer. He says he is no nullifier; that measure being too inefficient; yet he would reply to the requisition to submit to the law, in the unequivocal expression "I can't and I shan't. To us there appears some "mystification" in this. He will not nullify the law, nor will he submit to it. We should like an explanation; for we have heard others express themselves in similar terms. What remedy is it that shall be more efficient than nullification? An expression has been made use of in our town, by a gentleman who, we are induced to believe, is in other respects a good man, and an honourable man, which we had hoped few would be ready to adopt. Nay, we had hoped none would be willing to "wade knee deep in blood," for the redress of an injury even of greater magnitude than is felt under the operation of the tariff. We are persuaded that the people of Orange county are not prepared for such a scene.

The editors of the Federal Union, at Milledgeville, say, "The Union is safe in Georgia, and nullification dead and buried." To this we respond, The Union is safe in North Carolina, and nullification completely nullified.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE TARIFF.

We have inserted in our paper of to-day, a speech of Mr. Calhoun on the tariff in 1816. It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun did not then conceive a protective tariff to be unconstitutional or unjust, but as necessary to "the security and permanent prosperity of the country," and is "calculated to bind together more closely our widely spread republic." If it was just that our manufactures should then be protected, how much more so now that a capital of not less than one hundred millions of dollars is employed in the business." Truly the arguments of Mr. Calhoun in 1816, are sadly inconsistent with his opinions in 1832!

Those who have been disposed to quarrel with the tariff, have enumerated as among the evils of its creation, the low price of cotton, and the great depreciation in the price of property in the southern country. Many have been disposed to credit the famous assertion of Mr. M'Duffie, that it operated as a loss to the southern planter of forty bales of cotton out of every hundred. The real cause of the evil seems to have been better understood *before* the tariff of 1824, to which it is now attributed.

Extract from a memorial of the citizens of Charleston, read in Congress Feb. 29, 1824.

The cultivation of cotton, encouraged by the very prosperity which has just been noticed, has been so prodigiously extended in this and other states, as well as in other countries, that notwithstanding the unprecedented increase of trade with England, every market in Europe is already glutted with it; and as the evil is every day growing with the growth of the new countries, into which enterprise is pushing its adventures, there can be no doubt but that in the course of a very few years, this commodity will, like all others, where there is a free competition in trade, be reduced to the lowest possible price. In the mean time, the effects that have already been produced here by this mighty revolution, are deplorable in the extreme. Property of all kinds are depreciated beyond example. A feeling of gloomy despondence is beginning to prevail every where in the lower country. Estates are sacrificed to pay the last instalments on the bonds given for the purchase money. Nobody seems disposed to buy, what every body is anxious to sell at any price. In short it is manifest, that the extraordinary prosperity which South Carolina, in common with the other southern States, enjoyed some years ago, is gone forever, and it will require all the skill and industry of our agriculturists in future, to maintain their place in the market, even at the most reduced prices of produce.

WILLIAM DRAYTON,
HUGH S. LEGARE,
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU,
WM. SEABROOK. } *Committee.*

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Union and State Rights Party assembled at Columbia on the 10th instant. Col. Thomas T... was appointed president; the Hon. Henry Middleton, the Hon. Judge Johnson, the Hon. Richard J. Manning, and Starling Tucker, as vice presidents; and Franklin J. Moses and James Edward Henry, secretaries.

A committee appointed for the purpose, submitted an address to the public, concluding with four resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissenting voice. The following are the resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That while we deprecate Nullification as founded on principles subversive of the Constitution, we would willingly and cordially unite with our fellow-citizens of the Free Trade and State Rights party of this State, on any ground which promises a redress of our grievances, without involving a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That in case of the concurrence of the States of Virginia, North Carolina Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, this Convention do earnestly recommend to the citizens of this State to meet in their several districts and elect delegates to attend a general meeting of the citizens of the said States in Convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which we labour, and the means and measures of redress.

3. *Resolved*, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to adopt, abide by, and pursue such measures in relation to our grievances, as the said Convention shall recommend.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed to correspond with their fellow-citizen, of the said States, and in case of their concurrence in the proposed Convention, to give notice of the time and place of meeting the same, and fix a day for the election of delegates from the several districts of this State, and that a majority of the acting members of the committee be authorized to supply any vacancies in their number as the same may occur.

The following gentlemen ... and the ...

The Hon. D. E. Huger and the ... Poinsett, to attend the sittings of the legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina.

The Hon. Henry Middleton and ... Mitchell King, esq. to attend the sitting of the legislature of Tennessee.

The Hon. David Johnson and the Hon. John B. O'Neale, to attend the meeting of the convention of the state of Georgia, to be held in Milledgeville in November next.

The Hon. William Smith, the Hon. John S. Richardson, and Robert Creswell, esq. to attend the sittings of the legislatures of Alabama and Mississippi.

The convention adjourned, to meet again on the second Monday in December next.

THE CHOLERA.

We are gratified to perceive that this fearful disease is on the decline in the cities of Baltimore and Washington. For the week ending on the 15th inst. there were 150 deaths in Baltimore, 51 less than the number for the preceding week. At Washington City, there were 43 deaths, 24 less than the preceding week.

The disease has nearly disappeared in Philadelphia. In New York there were 128 deaths during the week ending on the 15th inst.

At Petersburg one death has been reported.

At Richmond, the disease appears to be gradually extending itself. It has, however, assumed comparatively a mild form, and it was hoped the victims would not be numerous. From the 14th to the 19th inst. 43 cases were reported, and 20 deaths.

Health of Fayetteville.—Reports have been in circulation of great sickness and mortality in the town of Fayetteville. We take pleasure in being able to correct these reports. We have seen a letter from a respectable gentleman of that place, which states that the town has been unusually healthy during the whole season, and that one death only had occurred within the last four weeks. This statement is corroborated by the Journal of the 19th inst.

The following letter is in reply to a request made to the General Post-office Department for a mail three times a week on the route from Raleigh to Greensborough. We have been requested to publish it for the information of those interested.

Gen. P. O Department,
Office of Mail Contracts, Sept. 13, 1832.

Thomas Carbry esq. Mail Contractor,

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant is recieved, proposing to run an additional mail per week, on route No. 2129, Raleigh, N. C. to Greensborough.

The great expense which must be incurred in bringing into operation the 550 new routes recently established by Congress, renders it impracticable for the Department to increase the expense on route No. 2129, for the present.

Respectfully &c.

O. B. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

York, (Penn.) September 11, 1832.

The number of German Emigrants which have passed through this place within six weeks is almost incredible. It is said that 20,000 have arrived in Baltimore since the first of May. They all wend their way to the immeasurable West.

We learn that the increasing prospect of internal commotion in the German Empire, is the main cause of this emigration. The Farmers say, that all they raised, would not pay the imposts levied upon them. We are further informed, by some of the most intelligent, that it is calculated not less than 80,000 are now moving and preparing to depart for this country. Let them come—they are an industrious and moral race, and will do well here. We rejoice that our country presents a haven, where the weary and oppressed even in this world may have a rest. *Republican.*

Webster's History.—A new History of the United States, by Mr. Noah Webster, has been lately published at New Haven. It forms a compact volume of 350 pages, and is adapted to the use of schools, and of such readers as may wish to refresh their recollection of the principal events in the history of the country. The work is not confined to a narrative of events in the history of the country, but it embraces a variety of other information, designed to explain the state of the country, the condition and character of the inhabitants, their habits and pursuits, the nature of the government, and the progress of improvement. There is prefixed to it a brief historical account of our English ancestors, from the earliest times to their settlement in America, and an account of the conquest of South America by the Spaniards. It closes with some useful advice to the young, the object and tendency of which is to make them good men and valuable members of society. *Nat. Intel.*

A meeting of several citizens of Orange county was recently held in this place, and resolutions adopted approving of the political course of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum in the Senate of the United States. A committee was appointed to convey to him the sentiments of the meeting, and to request his company at a public dinner. The following is the corespondence on the occasion.

Hillsborough, September, 12th, 1832.

... public meeting of a number of ... and fellow citizens of the county of ... passed expressive of the confidence and esteem with which your political course during the late session of Congress has inspired your constituents; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to be the organ of the expression of these sentiments, and to request you to favour your friends of this vicinity with the honour of your company at a public dinner, to be given on any day that may suit your convenience.

We take pleasure in acknowledging particularly the zeal and ability with which you have resisted the encroaching usurpations of that party in the national councils which seems to have devoted us to ruin. And though the illegal exercise of power rendered your patriotic labours inefficient to the end to which they were directed, we are proud of the lustre they have reflected on our state, and respectfully tender to you the tribute of our highest admiration and esteem.

We have the honour to be your friends and fellow citizens,

WALKER ANDERSON,
SAMUEL CHILD,
W. MONTGOMERY,
ALLEN C. JONES,
V. M. MURPHEY,
JOHN SCOTT.

To the Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM.

Orange county, September 15th, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th instant, informing me of "the passage of resolutions at a late public meeting of a number of my friends and fellow citizens of Orange county," expressive of their approbation of my "political course" during the late session of Congress, and that you were "appointed a committee to be the organ" of that expression, and to request my attendance at a "public dinner" to be given on any day that may suit my convenience.

I receive, gentlemen, with profound sensibility, this expression of approbation of my "political course," and this marked demonstration of personal kindness, and the incident shall be treasured among the choicest and most valued reminiscencies of my public life.

Next to that internal sense by which the faithful public servant is sustained in the midst of the most discouraging difficulties, nothing can be more gratifying than the manifestation of confidence and personal kindness on the part of these who have entrusted to his care their dearest interests.

No one can have a deeper sense of my humble efforts in the public service than myself, and yet I should be unwilling to yield to any one in an ardent and well meant zeal.

I am compelled, gentlemen, by all the force of a sentiment which I trust, is entitled to an indulgent consideration, to decline the honor of a public dinner which you have so kindly tendered to me.

When I look to the past history of Orange county and her public men, and the long and distinguished service of some of them in various public stations, and remember that it has never been our custom to greet them with similar demonstrations of public sentiment; every man of delicacy will readily comprehend the reasons that render a compliance on my part absolutely impossible.

It is an honor that should be reserved for great occasions and for illustrious service. And besides, I have so much respect for the plain, unostentatious and respectable habits of our people, that I am sure you will pardon me for saying, I doubt whether they would be improved by the introduction of a pratice which, on ordinary occasions, I think, is more "honored in the breach than the observance."

I beg of you, gentlemen, to communicate to those you represent the profound sense which I entertain of the honor they have done me, and to accept for yourselves individually, my grateful acknowledgements for the very kind and obliging terms in which you have been pleased to convey to me their wishes and sentiments.

I am, gentlemen, with perfect respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

WILLIE P. MANGUM.

To Messrs. WALKER ANDERSON,
SAMUEL CHILD,
W. MONTGOMERY,
ALLEN C. JONES,
V M MURPHEY,
JOHN SCOTT.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

We observe that proposals have been issued by Messrs. Thompson & Homans, of this city, to publish an Army and Navy Journal, upon the plan contemplated by our prospectus, which has been for some months before the public. It is probable that these gentlemen supposed that we had relinquished the work. So far from doing so, we have obtained a sufficient subscription to justify the commencement, and have contracted for a press and paper large enough to publish a sheet containing sixty-four pages, and intend to issue it as an *extra* from the Telegraph; thus reducing the postage to one and a half cents per sheet of sixty-four royal octavo pages. The first number will appear about the first of December or before. Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by copying this notice.

TELEGRAPH EXTRA.

In reply to inquiries on the subject, we would inform those who may desire to subscribe for the extra, that the first numbers will be supplied to those who may hereafter subscribe. Will editors who exchange with us, favor us so far as to copy this notice!

The September Number, being the first number of the fourth volume of the AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE, published by J. S. Skinner, postmaster, Baltimore, at $5 per annum, has made its appearance. In the high finish of its engravings, the beauty of its typography, and the variety of its contents, it maintains its well established character. This number is embellished with a fine portraiture of the celebrated CAROLINIAN, engraved on copper. The following is the table of contents of the September number, which consists of fifty-six pages

☞ *Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified by calling at this office.*

Memoir of Carolinian. Horses of old times—Lee Boo. Performances of Florizel. Chevalier's dam. American Wild Horses. Match against time. A visit to A. Taylor. Letter from Eclipse at Cannons to his son King Fergus in Yorkshire.

VETERINARY—Turkish cure for Founder in Horses. Cure of Lockjaw in Horses. Sketch of a true Sportsman. Anecdotes of Quarter Racing Foxhounds. Detonating or a Percussion Lock system. Prognostics of the Weather.

POETRY—Song, Washington Coit Club, sung at their anniverary dinner. Great leap. Deer Hunting at Berkeley Springs, Va. Rara avis in terris. Trap to catch vermin, (*with a cut.*) Change of plumage in game fowls.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

List of winning horses, for 1831 and 2. Challenge—Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bonnets o' Blue. A flash in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all! Races in England—scale of betting, &c. Sales of blooded stock. Broadrock races—corrected. Tallahassee Jockey Club, Officers, &c. Fall races over Central Course—notice of.

RACING CALENDAR—Races at Georgetown, Ken.

TURF REGISTER—American speed, bottom and blood—none better.

PEDIGREE of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution. Of do. since the Revolution. Of distinguished imported mares, Of Medley and Shark, in full. Of Diomed and Citizen, in full. Of Sir Archy and Sir Harry, in full. Of the most distinguished of Sir Archy's get. Of American Eclipse, in full. Of Sir Charles, in full. Of thirty stallions advertised in 1832, with their prices, &c. Of twelve stallions advertised in England, 1826 with their prices. Of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.

EMBELLISHMENT—*Portraiture of* CAROLINIAN, *engraved by Bannerman* from an original painting.

The Rev. Mr. Carson, Presiding Elder of the District, will hold a two days meeting in the Methodist church in Hillsborough, commencing on Saturday next.

September 26, 1832. 41—

NOTICE.

WILL be rented, on Monday the 15th of October next, on the premises, the Plantation belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, deceased. And also at the same time and place will be hired out for the term of one year, several Negroes, belonging to the said estate.

Temperance Hart, *Guardian.*

September 22. 41—3w

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand, given about the 6th of October last, to me, by Richard L. Cook as principal and William H. Phillips as security, for fifty three dollars and forty-five cents, or thereabouts. All persons are forewarned from trading for the same, and the said Cook and Phillips from paying the same to any person but myself, as I have never assigned or otherwise disposed of it to any person whatever.

James Allison.

September 21. 41—

MEDICINES.

CASTOR Oil (quart, pint and half pint bottles) Sal Ammoniac, Anti-monial Wine Opodildoc, Wormseed Oil, Opium, Essences of Lemon and Cinnamon, Oil of Cinnamon, Carpenter's Saratoga Powders, Seidlitz and Ginger Beer Powders, Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort; the last named medicine is very serviceable in all diseases of the Lungs. For sale by

H. Yarbrough.

September 5 38

ATTENTION!

To the officers and Musicians belonging to the Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 12th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 13th you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

Joseph Allison, *Col.*

September 11. 39—p

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been qualified as executors to the last will and testament of JACOB GARRISON, deceased, at August Term, 1832 of Orange County Court, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Henry Hurdle,
Wm. Brinkley, } *Ex'rs.*

September 12. 35—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

EXPLANATORY AND DOCUMENTARY PAPERS
ON
EDUCATION.

Continued.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Account of the method of Instruction in the Primary School No. 1, of Cheshire, Connecticut.

[The following account will be found interesting from the natural and rational method of instruction which it delineates, and not less so from the attempt to introduce a new system in a school supported by the public money, and open to the full influence of popular impression.]

THIS school has been under present* superintendence since November, 1825; and has assumed its present character almost entirely from individual exertion. In most respects it is an individual undertaking; the public sentiment in reference to common school education in its neighborhood, being graduated upon the popular system of instruction usually adopted in the primary schools of this state. Hence, measures tending to elevate and improve the character of that system are unpopular: the fear of innovations upon a system identified with the name of our forefathers, hangs like an incubus upon every attempt at elevation or improvement. But few individuals have indicated direct interest in successful experiment. But few have supported personally, the measures which have been taken to improve the character of the school. These have exerted a favorable influence; have aided the instructer in obtaining his ends; and have been instrumental in preventing the opposition which has appeared at various times from [illegible] of visitors. Likewise taken notice enough of the school to visit it, and acquaint themselves in some degree with the principles upon which it is governed and taught. Others know little of the school, but from juvenile description and vague report. And prejudice prevents their making those direct inquiries and inspections, by which correctness of information is to be obtained. From the condition in which the school was found, at its commencement, it has been raised to its present standing by progressive steps. Comparatively little has at once been attempted. Individual exertion has accomplished what a more liberal sentiment would have been forward to aid. And it is no more than justice to add, that prejudices seem gradually giving place to the convictions of successful experiment.

During the first term, under present superintendence, little more was attempted in the way of improvement, than the introduction of a few additional branches of study; improving the aspect and character of school instruction, by modes of communication better adapted to the genius of the young mind; and by attempts to modify and sustain the habits of youthful thought, and feeling, and action, through the medium of mild and conciliating measures and address. These measures did not fail entirely of the desired effect; the unanimous approbation was given to the general proceedings of this term; and the next commenced under favorable impressions. The ostensible purpose of the instructer indicated nothing unfavorable to the established forms of instruction; there was no sign of innovation, either in measure or sentiment.

These preliminary steps having been taken, and this favourable acceptance in the public mind obtained, it was thought timely to make the legitimate application of these advances, by bringing forward such improvements as were deemed practicable. Accordingly at the commencement of the second term alterations were made. In place of the distant and imperative manner of address and communication, so often conceived essential to the school-room, habits of familiarity, affection, and entreaty, were substituted and carried to greater length than during the preceding term. The first week was spent in decorating the school-room; in devising various plans of amusement and instruction; and in the preparatory work incident to the period. The instructer endeavoured to cultivate the good will and affections of his pupils, by taking their amusements under his superintendence; indicating an interest in them; occasionally uniting in their pastimes; and attempting to make the school room and its exercises pleasing to their young associations—a place where they might delight to assemble.

This term was spent in introducing such modes of communicating instruction, and admin stering discipline to the mind and feelings, as seemed advisable, and the instructer's information and opportunity suggested. The burden of the instructer's reading and reflection was likewise carried into the details of daily proceeding; and various plans were tested by practical experiment. Pecuniary assistance, to supply the immediate wants of the school, was furnished from individual bounty. A juvenile library, consisting of about one hundred volumes, was purchased; and other arrangements made in the interior of the school room. The library was read with much avidity; and was found to subserve important moral and intellectual purposes. Its influence on the daily studies of the school room, in furnishing excitement, by way of reward, was very salutary.

The measures of this term seemed to awaken the popular mind in reference to common school instruction, and to lead to inquiry and discussion. Such as had disapproved, at the commencement, were generally hearty in approving the instructer's measures and sentiments, at its close. Under these circumstances commenced the third term of the school in November, 1826.

The interior of the school room was fitted up according to the desire of the instructer; and class and library books obtained.

The school continued. The class books were found upon experiment to be well adapted to the purposes of instruction; and the improvement of pupils was the consequence. The alterations in the school room were found of much convenience; lessening the labours of the instructer, and increasing the comfort and progress of the scholars. And the habits of reading and reflection which the library induced were much approved by the district in general.

The fourth term is now in continuance. The public sentiment in reference to common school education is gradually improving among the members of the district. They begin to appreciate the influence of these schools on society, and to perceive some of the prevalent defects in the principles upon which they have heretofore been conducted.

The improvments which the wants of the school have suggested, and which reading and thought have carried into experiment, are thought to be these:—Connecting pleasing associations with the exercises, and place of study—modification of the school room to purposes of convenience and despatch—class books adapted to the wants and habits of pupils—and a school library for daily perusal, embracing a large amount of useful and amusing instruction.

The outline following is the developement of the principles upon which the Cheshire Primary School was conducted during the winter term of 1826-7. It is adapted professedly to the wants and genius of the young mind; it refers to children. And it is insisted that children are the best judges of what meets their views and feelings. The experiment has been tried under individual inspection, with success. The writer would not choose to forget that little things please little minds; that he once was a child; that in so he '*spoke as a child, he understood as a child, he thought as a child;*' and that while employed in directing the youthful thoughts, and understandings, and feelings, it becomes him not, were he able, '*to put away childish things.*'

Outline of Instruction, as conducted in Cheshire Primary School No. 1. Winter Term, 1826-7.

SYNOPSIS.

Education.

Moral.	*Physical.*	*Intellectual.*
General Principles.	*General Principles.*	*General Principles,*
Affections.	Senses.	Observation.
Obedience.	Play-games.	Memory.
Truth.	Exercises.	Judgment.
Temper.		Method.
Approbation.		Abstraction.
Amusements.		Association.
Rewards and		Invention.
Punishments.		Taste
Police.		Imagination.

Instruments.	*Subjects.*	*Process.*
Class-Books.	Enunciation.	Classes.
Library.	Pronunciation.	Subjects of Study.
Periodical Publications.	Geometry.	Books.
Slates, Pencils, &c.	Reading	Details.
School-Room.	Spelling.	Order of daily Instruction.
Apparatus.	Defining.	Scheme of daily Instruction.
	Writing.	
	Paraphrasis.	
	English Phraseology.	
	Composition.	
	Pronunciation.	
	Punctuation.	
	Arithmetic.	
	Geography.	
	Natural History.	
	Ethics.	

Moral Education.

'The only solid and true foundation of all morality is laid in the first relations of Instructer and Pupil.' *Pestalozzi.*

General Principles.

Elicit the affections, and direct them to their appropriate objects; to the Instructer, [illegible] associates, the Creator.

Mild and [illegible] measures only are to be used in the education of the affections and passions.

Reason and conscience carefully trained, and made the only objects of appeal.

Confidence in the instructer, induced by the affections, and by example, made the foundation of obedience.

Obedience made the basis of truth.

Approbation, founded on truth, and obedience.

Amusements—rewards and punishments—internal police, and process, made to exert a strictly moral influence.

Affections.

Employ the language of nature—attitude, gesture, countenance expressing joy, gladness, cheerfulness, satisfaction, contentment, complacency, approbation, love, with correspondent tones of voice—caressing.

Amusements adapted to the developement of the affections.

Devotions.

Social inclinations furnished with proper objects.

Character of objects, surrounding children, attended to.

Anecdotes.

Dress, manners, habits.

Instructer acknowledge his faults frankly to scholars, as an example for their imitation.

Affections heightened by associated combination.

Desired emotions excited, by oratory, address, action, countenance.

Characteristical affections frequently exercised.

Address pupils familiarly on all occasions.

Mutual sympathy.

Kindness, gentleness, candour.

Instructer evince an interest in amusements, employments, &c., of scholars, sometimes engaging in them himself.

No competition—never blaming one, while another is praised—the selfish sympathies of two or more, being never brought to desire the same object, at the same time.

Character of rewards, and the manner of their distribution, considered.

Pupils made as happy as possible, by the address and arrangements of the instructer.

Selfish passions eradicated as much as possible.

No individual comparisons—equal, and exact, and public justice given to all.

Attainment, not *place*, made the standard of merit.

Influence of comparatively small things, considered.

Uniformity and consistency in the instructer—avoid caprice.

Obedience.

Induce the confidence of scholars, by affection and conduct, as the foundation for obedience.

Example—precept—practice, founded on reason.

Preventives, rather than punishments.

Few laws—those clearly defined, and rendered familiar by habitual practice.

Integrity, and honesty, without dissimulation, on the part of instructer.

Diminish temptations, by arrangement.

Self government induced by appealing to reason and conscience.

Peculiar tastes of children consulted, and guided.

Punishment, uniform, certain, immediate.

Association to induce obedience in small children;

Reason to induce obedience, in larger.

Ridicule, and raillery, used for the cure of little misdemeanours and habits.

Natural consequences of obedience and disobedience, employed to encourage or punish.

Punishments, private and solitary, to induce obedience.

Power of words over ideas, consulted in reproof.

Pleasant and constant employment necessary to insure obedience.

Active co-operation of pupils in the desired pursuits, induced by measures adapted to the genius of the mind.

Be exact in requiring obedience.

Seldom command; urge to duty by the influence of the affections.

Apposite stories.

Truth.

Never require children to accuse themselves; ask them no questions, where it is for their interest to deceive.

Clear ideas of right and wrong fixed in the minds of children.

Honesty and integrity respected, commended, rewarded.

Confidence deserved before it is given.

Candour, encouraged, and rewarded by confidence.

Avoid presenting temptations, and dissimulation.

Fear banished; truth valued more than any pecuniary consideration.

Exact no promises from children.

Strengthen the mental powers.

Appeal to reason for the basis of truth.

Be uniform in punishments and rewards.

Love of confidence induced.

Example of instructer.

Pardon the *timid* until courage is induced.

Reason with the *sanguine* until their error is seen.

Temper.

Induce the affections which form and sweeten the temper.

Never irritate intentionally.

Appeal to hope, and reason—not to fear.

Sympathy of surrounding persons.

Ludicrous circumstances suggested to allay anger; a story, &c.

When one passion is awake, excite its opposite to allay it.

False ideas of pleasure removed, and true ones presented.

Causes of anger ascertained and controlled.

Be careful in awakening associations attending anger.

Approbation.

Train conscience, by frequent appeal to it.

Induce habitual obedience, as far as possible.

No personal emulation; general praise bestowed.

Beware of the counterfeits of approbation, pride and vanity—cultivate the judgment carefully.

Due degree, and kind of excitement given.

Affectionate approach, and attention, of instructer.

Pupils set a high value on the instructer's approbation.

Attention paid to surrounding objects.

Complacent regards.

Equality observed, as much as possible.

Correct ideas of right and wrong.

Pleasure of approbation induced.

Sympathy and self-complacency go hand in hand.

Amusements.

Controlled by the instructer.

Amusements *moralized* as much as possible, exercising a good influence on the affections and passions, improving and elevating the mind.

Adapted to the understandings, feelings, and habits of children.

Blended with study at suitable intervals.

Instructer mingle in them himself.

Exercises in school room under systematic control.

Evening recreations at the instructer's room, in which he engages himself, &c.

Story telling.

Evening reading schools, and amusements, at the school room.

Play games.

Rewards and Punishments.

Moralized, of an intellectual nature, addressed to the understanding and the feelings.

Rewards:	*Punishments.*
Self approbation.	Self condemnation.
Affection of Instructer.	Loss of Instructer's affection.
Success.	Defeat.
Consequences of obedience.	Consequences of disobedience.
Caressing.	Neglect.
Encouragement.	Ridicule; Raillery.
Self government.	Governed by the Instructer.
Proposed for imitation.	Contempt.
Hope; with attendants.	Fear; and its attendants.
Esteem; confidence; love.	Aversion; Jealousy.
Perusal of Library Books.	Wooden books.
Knowledge; usefulness.	Ignorance; Beggary.
Happiness.	Misery; Despair.

Police.

Power emanating from the pupils; Instructer moralizing the public sentiment.

Laws.

Members of the school are required to comply with the following rules—

I. That they appear at the school room at the appointed hours for exercises to commence, or be denied entrance, unless a reasonable excuse from parents is preferred.

II. That they arrange their books, slates, &c. in good order on entrance.

III. That they keep their own, and so far as concerned, the books, and school apparatus of others, from defacement.

IV. That they do not soil, deface, or scatter, any object in or near the school room.

V. That they do not, without permission, address any one during school exercises, save the Instructer, and then, in all practicable cases, to prefer an address in writing, through the Superintendent.

VI. That they treat the Superintendent with respect.

VII. That they articulate their lessons in such voice, as to be distinctly heard in every part of the school room.

[illegible] That no excuse be given for imperfect lessons.

XII. That they do not leave their seats without permission.

XIII. That they do not unnecessarily interrupt or retard the studies of their companions.

XIV. That they do not express inability to perform any given exercise previous to attempt.

XV. That they suffer the consequences of forgetting and tale bearing.

XVI. That they exercise mutual kindness and forbearance.

XVII. That they endeavour to promote the happiness of their companions.

XVIII. That they '*Behave to their companions, as they desire their companions to behave to them.*'

Officers.

Superintendent.
Recorder.
Librarian.
Conservator.

Physical Education.

General Principle.

Train the physical powers in relation to the practical uses of life, and in proportion to their respective utility.

Senses.

Eye.

Distinguish objects at a distance.
Used for a ruler, in writing.
Discriminate, shape, colour, and other accidents.
Compare objects of resemblance.
Measure distances, by the eye.
Numbering objects unaided by the hand.
Compare and contrast, form, colour, figure, &c.
No rules used in writing.

Ear.

Distinguish sounds at a distance.
Inflections of voice measured in reading. &c.
Enunciation; Pronunciation; Rhyme.
Accent; Emphasis; Cadence.
Reading audible, and whispering.
Marching, Movement, &c.

Hand.

Imitation in its varied form; Linear drawing.
Writing; Geometrical figures, &c.
Writing without ruling; Pen-making.
Play games.
Make their own school apparatus; blocks, &c.
Use both hands equally

Voice.

Reading simultaneous, audible, whispering.
Recitation.

Play-games.

Balancing; Jumping; Hopping; Swinging; Running.

Exercises.

Exercises in the interior of the school room, in which all engage simultaneously.
Exercises in Evening Reading Schools.
Amusements at the Instructer's Room.
Practical Ethics, furnishing exercise for the physical powers daily, among companions, &c.

Stevens on the Cholera.—We learn, with high satisfaction, that Dr. Stevens's Treatise on the Cholera has lately been received from London, and is in the press of the Messrs. Carville, to be published in a few days. This publication, we are assured, by a letter from London, occasioned a great sensation in that city, and we venture to predict it will be eagerly sought after on this side the Atlantic. Dr. Stevens's practice is bold, and has been eminently successful. He deems the cholera as curable as the Typhus Fever; and the circulation of this Treatise will, we apprehend, tend to quiet the fears of the community on the subject of the cholera. We take pleasure in adding that the profits of the pamphlet will be appropriated to the benefit of the poor, and those made orphans by the epidemic in this city. Dr. A. H. Stevens, of this city, has prefixed to the work introductory remarks. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Baltimore Patriot says,—The Almhouse, situate some miles from Baltimore, has been the scene of an impressive and awful warning to drunkards.—Of about 500 inmates, (the number on the 15th July,) 475 were intemperate persons; this accounts for the extreme mortality of the cholera there, which numbered 125 victims, one fourth of the whole. We are glad to learn that the epidemic has suddenly ceased at that place within a few days.

It should be stated also, that of all the head persons and attendants at this scene of death, not one contracted the disease.

Cancer—Mr. Thomas Tyrrel of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the Western country, had been cured in the following manner:—

He was recommended to use strong potash, made of the lye of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover this plaster with tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if protuberances in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again until they all disappear, after which heal the wound with any common salve. Cautery and the knife had previously been used in vain, this treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

An Indian Chief being asked his opinion of a case of Madeira wine, presented to him by an officer, said, he thought it a juice extracted from women's tongues and lions' hearts; for after he had drank a bottle of it, he could talk for ever, and fight the devil.

* May, 1827.